sion was inoperative," Hazen's examination was not concluded.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S REPORT. OPERATIONS OF A YEAR IN THE DIVISION OF THE

MISSOURI. Washington, Nov. 14.-Lieutenant-Gengras P. H. Speridan, in his annual report on the operations of the Division of the Missouri, says that there were many dimensities in the Division, but none of serious nature, and that the outlook is favorable for source. He says that the troops in the Department of Dikora have been active in controlling incursions from Camadian Indians and half-breeds who cross the boundary time for hanting, tracing or norse-stealing purpos s. He is led to believe that in the course of the those predatory incursions will cease. Military all are In the Department of the Platte have been p The posis of Fort Hall and Fort Cameron were Forts McKinney, Laratnie, Rolanson and Nich picket posts in this department.

one ugly distinctly in the Creek Nath threatenest bloosished was quieted by some Ockmulace, where subsequently commo seen settled on or os of peace to which both There has been usual quiet in the depart and the une of troops for protection against soon cease, but new interests are growing of international face of the Pio Grande do will common to demand attention. Fort Dimens and a few minor camps have

to reference to descritons in the Army General : 6428 that in his opinion " the excess beyond the or Pario comes from the mining, railroad, eating control development of what may be called an Many young men in the Eastern and Middle Sta g to better their condition by getting out to t

get out to military posts in this way and to make it easy for taker consciences in describing them it is so plain of the rations, the work they have to describ they are also described in the rations. The communities to which it are in sympathy with this class shield them, and consider it a crine to describ.

General Sherdan says that the extension of rain in all directions over the vast region between the sourt flavor and the Rocky Mountains now affords a portunity for cohecutarition and for some time the portunity for cohecutarition and for some time the post abandoning these small posts has been going of that in consequence the standards of discting a mercaney are increased and communical results are a parted.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERISTEND. I. GEN-ERAL MERRITT.

Washington, Nov. 14.-The annual report of General Merritt, the superintendent of the Minitary Academy, states that on September 1 there were at the academy fifty-five professors and commissioned officers and 311 cadets. There were 271 cadets at the same date of the previous year. There were no deatas daring the year among the endets, officers or soldiers. The usual practical instruction in three arms of the service was given with good results. This year, for the first time, instruction in swimming has been given to the fourth class. Sixty-given members of the class which energed in June, who could not swim, were taught, and at the end of the fourth-of the class could swim the fluid countries. son River. Excellent results have been obtained in the instruction in gymnasium, and much more can be done if suitable building for a gymnashum for which estimates have been made is provided for by Congress.

The instruction in the department of practical roll cary engineering has been most thorough. Practical harrustion has also been given the graduating and present first classes in origin-building. A successful effort was made to retrench in matters of expense for the cadets. The average cost of subsisting each cadet last year was \$17.92 ser month. The general tone and discipline of the cadets are good. With the exception of a few cadets in each mass the members of the corps are attentive to regulars. Cadets have been belt to a strict accountability

endent says that while his profe

INTERPRETING CIVIL SERVICE LAW. Washington, Nov. 14.-In answer to three questions submitted by the Civil Service Commission, the Attorney-General has rendered an opinion, in which he holds, first, that present classification for Civil Service examinations is not restricted by former classifications: and that \$900 and \$1,000 clerkships, although not in cluded in the classification made by Congress in 1853, may and should be added to the classes then established. since they clearly come within the scope of the Civil Service net of January 16, 1883; second, that there is nothing in the Civil Service act to limit original entrance to the service to any particular class or grade, and that the is left entirely to the judgment of the President; third, that \$900 and \$1,000 clerks cannot be promoted to \$1,200 clerkships without an examination as the law positively directs. All promotions must be made upon

examination.

The Attorney-General says that the general rule to be defined from the provisions of the law is that, to be eligible for appointment to say class, whether by way of pronocolon or otherwise, the applicant must have passed are summarian for the purpose of testing his fitness for the done.

LANDING OF CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury was to-day informed by an ogent of the Pacific Mall Steamship Company that some Chinese were a day or two ago, brought into the port of San Francisco by the stemmer City of Peking, and that although they were provided with the certificates required by law, the Collector of Customs refused to allow them to land. The

Secretary telegraphed to the Collector for an explanation In reply to a communication received from the latter last week, stating that Chinese laborers were constantly arriving at San Francisco with certificates representing then to be recrehants, students, etc., Secretary Folger wrote the Collector to-day as follows: "You have already been instructed that the certificates in such cases are to be considered as prima free evidence only of the fact stated therein, and to these instructions I have only to add in the language of the Department......that 'If there is any reason in any case to suspect fraud or imposition, the Collector will make a rigid investigation and refuse permission to the passenger to land until satisfactory evidence is previded, and the parties feeling aggreeved because of such refusal can have the correctness of the action of the customs officers decided in the courts by a writ of kabeas corpius." arriving at San Francisco with certificates representing

HARBER'S MELANCHOLY MISSION. Washington, Nov. 14.-The Acting Secretary of the Navy to-day received a letter from Lieutenant Harber, who is charged with the duty of transporting to the United States the remains of Lieutenant-Commander De Long and party of the Jeannette. The letter is dated Yakutsk, August 24, and informs the Department that Lieutenant Harber returned to that place, after forwarding materials for temporary caskets. Lieutenant Harber also eays that he found that after his departure from Kitach

last October a pocket-knife marked J. Q. A. Zeigler, a engineer of the Navy, and a open, both found on the route taken by Lleutenant-Commander De Long, were brought to the Russian Meteorological Station near Kit-ach, and forwarded to Governor Cheraneil, who turned them over to Lleutenant Harber, as it is evident they were lost by De Long's party.

The letter concludes as follows: "Anequin having died from a contagious disease, his body cannot, of course, be brought home. On my way north I stopped at Kernisck, visited his grave, and left instructions to have it suitably marked in accordance with a sketch which I have forwarded from this place. The assistant leprayank kindly affered to see my instructions carried out."

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

Washington, Nov. 14 .- In October there arrived in the Customs district of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Haron, Minnesota, New-Orleans, New-York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco 48,865 immigrants. Of these immigrants there arrived from England and Wales, 7,630; Ireland, 3,917; Scotiand, 1,149; Australiand, 1,140; tria, 870; Belgium, 201; Bohemia, 591; Denmark, 621; France, 411; Germany, 16,834; Hungary, 1,312; Italy, 2,448; Netherlands, 233; Norway, 1,408; Russis, 627; Poland, 253; Sweden, 1,691; Switzerland, 959; Domey-lon of Canada, 8,176; and from all other countries, 535.

The li October, 1882, 67,929 immagrants arrived. In the ten He is pro-

menths ended October, 1883, there arrived 501,037 immigrants, as against 668,015 for the corresponding period of 1882.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MORROW'S CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 14.—Secretary Lincoln feels indignant at the published statement to the effect that he exerted influence to "shield" Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Morrow, formerly of General Sherman's staff, from trial and punishment for a duplication of his pay accounts. The Secretary said to-day that neither he nor the Adjutant-General, nor any other officer of the War Department, so far as he knew, had ever received any official informa-tion which tended to show that Colonel Morrow had been guilty of the offence mentioned. Mr. Lincoln might have

guilty of the offence mentioned. Mr. Lincoln might have seen newspaper statements charging such an offence, but he certainly could not bring an officer to trial upon the strength of such publications.

He has received the report of the Judge Advocate Genoral upon the proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Colonel Morrow, who was recently tried by courtmartial upon charges preferred by General Crook. That charge was, "Drunkenness on duty." It is generally believed that the Judge Advocate General has recommended that the fludings and sentence be approved, and it is understood that the sentence is dismissal from the zervice, the same as that in the case of Captain Hubbard, Assistant Quartermaster, who was recently tried for a like offence. The President approved the sentence in Captain Hubbard's case, and it is, therefore, assumed that he will do so in the present case, unless it shall present some mitigating features.

REPORT OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD. Washington, Nov. 14.—The annual report of the Light-House Board recommends that the following general appropriations be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885; Supplies of light-houses, \$375,000; repairs, etc., \$310,000; salaries of keepers, \$585,000; expenses of light-vessels, \$210,000; expenses of buoyage, \$345,000; expenses of fog signals, \$45,000; inspecting lights, \$4,000; lighting and buoyage of rivers, \$250,000; survey of light-house sites, \$10,000. Special ap-Narrows Light Station, \$40,000; Green Island Light Station, \$12,000; Hyannis Light Station, \$350; Station, \$12,000; Hyannis Light Station, \$350; Drybrook Beacen Light, \$18,000; Hell Gale Electric Lights, \$7,000; Komer Shai Light Station, \$25,000. Lights in Lake Champlain, \$1,000; Cape Charles Light-house, \$15,000; Paze's Rock Light Station, \$25,000; Greenbury Point Light Station, \$25,000; Pazeille Peint Light Station, \$25,000; Pazeille Peint Light Station, \$25,000; Pazeille Peint Light Station, \$25,000; Rock Light Station, \$10,000, Croafan Light Station, \$15,000; Mosquite Inlet Light Station, \$70,000; Referent Short Light Station, \$20,000; Milwanice Light Station, \$15,000; Steam Tender for the Pacific Coast Sts. 300; establishment and malatenance of lighted brows, \$5,000.

"The Board also recommends an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purchase of additional land upon which to construct the electric light Tower at Hell Gabe.

FACTS ABOUT ALABAMA CLAIMS. Washington, Nov. 14.—The report of the Commissioners of Alabama Claims shows that 5,751 claims amounting to \$28,061,997 have been filed; 1,575 are of the first class and arount to \$10,520,503, and 4,176 are of the second class, amounting to \$17,541,494. Commissions to take testimony have been issued in 4,950 cases, and testimony under stipulations of counsel is being taken in about 200 cases. The following is a statement of the work accompilished up to and including October 31, 1893; Number of cases tried, 549; number of her 31, 1883; Number of cases tried, 540; number of uniforments renderied—class one, 307; class two, 119; amount claimed in cases tried—class one, 81,923,157; amount allowed, 81,136,426; mount claimed in cases tried—class two, 831,075 49. The amounts allowed are for principal only. The interest would add about 55 per cent. The report says it will be impossible to distose of all the peading cases within the term prescribed by the act. A recommendation is therefore made that the life of the court be extended by Congress.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. Washington, Nov. 14.-H. C. Johnson, fiscal year ended June 30 shows that there was paid into the Treasury from sources the accounts relating to which are settled in his office, \$217,080,702. Of this amount \$213,720,368 was received on account of entoms. There was poid out of the Treasury on accounts settled by the Commissioner, \$20,680,986, Of this amount \$6,501,224 was on account of expenses of collect-ing the execute from customs. A statement of warehouse transactions, which a consequence the report, the meson! involved therein was \$153,171,217

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, Nov. 11 .- Leave of absence for two months, with permission to leave the division of the Missouri, has been granted second Lieutenaut Samuel W. Millor, 5th Infantry. Captain Edward W. Whitte-more, 15th Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the other of Major Robert N. Scott, 3d Artillery, in charge of the publication of the official recovis of the Rebellion, in this city, to take effect December 1, 1883, and he will then record to have of absence status. Licatemant-Colonel

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Captain John Irwin as been ordered, as senior member of the Board of Infitted for era at, or arriving at the Marc Island Navy Yard; Licotenant-Commander G. F. P. Wilde has been Yard; Lieuteman Commander 6. F. P. Wilde has been cessuit radio, the apparatus proving unsuitable. Dr. U. S. Dixon, who all aded to the telescopic examination of the Navy Yard, Reston and ordered to summand the Naval Station at Key West, Fla., refleving the details of the inner corona, is now making draw-leading the details of the inner corona, is now making draw-leading the details of the inner corona, is now making draw-leading the details of the inner corona, is now making draw-leading the details of the details of the inner corona, is now making draw-leading the details of the inner corona, is now making draw-leading the details of the det enuml-Commender John E. Winn, who has been ed to duly as Light house Empenter of the Saventin District.

Providence, Nov. 14.—The United States steamer
Treaton sailed from Newport for New York tills evening.

A BOND CALL PROBABLE.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Estimates submitted Scenetary Folger to-day show that a call for bonds might be made without reducing the reserve fund below | Dp. F and (near) G were seen brilliant, but very the limit of \$137,000,000. It is probable, therefore, that the secretary will willing a day or two decide to call at heast \$10,000,000 of 3 per cents.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1883. DISBARRED FROM PRACTICE.-William H. Wills and Norma B, Wills, his wife, of this city, have been dis-barred from practice before the Problem Bureau, after ex-amination of the charges under a minst them, of using de-ceptive circulars in their business.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.-The Controller of the Cur-

rency today authorized the Gellatin Valley National Brow, of Bozeman, Mont., and the First National Book of Colfax, Wash, Tot., to begin business with capitals of \$190,000 and \$50,000, respectively. A POST OFFICE ORDER - An order has been bosted cur-

tailing the exchange of through registered pouches between the postumeters of Newark, N. J., and New-York, discontinuing the 848 a.m. discontinuing the 848 a.m. discontinuing the wark, and the 430 p. m. dispatch from New-York. PROMPT DELIVERY OF MAIL MATTER. - Assistant Super intendent Jameson, of the Rallway Mail Service, will to night start on a trip over the line of the Northern Pacific Ralload, to artisage for the product benefiting of and mat-ter on that reside, so as to leasure the distribution of west-bound mail before it reaches Portland.

SUSPENDED AT HIS OWN REQUEST.-Dr. Azel Ames, secretary of the Beston Board of Medical Examiners of the Pension Office, thus, upon his ewar request, been sus-pended, pending the investigation of charges preferror against him, to the effect that he has improperly used his official position to further a private business enterprise.

INTERNATIONAL GRAPHICAL EXHIBITION.—The Consul at Lyons has informed the Department of State that the Graphical Society of Lyons in December will hold an in-ternational exhibition, at which it is proposed to exhibit mage, charts, allows, photographs, campies of principal products, etc., of all autions. The closing exerciseis and distribution of prizes will be presided over by Ferdinand de Lessers.

WATCHES FOR ERITISH SEA CAPTAINS,—The President has presented a rold watch to Captain John Cook, of the British bark Silurian, for rescuing the crew of the Ameri-can ship Oracle, wrecked on Herschet Island, March 7, 1883. He has also presented a gold watch to Ezra C. Roach, master of the British bark Brazil, of Yarmouth, N.S., in recognition of its services in rescuing the crew of the American schooner Nellie Bell.

A LAND DECISION .- In the case of the Peninsular Rail-A LAND DECISION.—In the case of the Postmastar Rail-road Company of Florida, the Secretary of the interfor-has decided that where homestrad entries were made upon lands within its grant after the company had redin-quished its right to the tracts involved, eighning, nover-theless, indemnity for the land thus lost, the entries must be allowed, the question of indemnity being a distinct question to be decided when presented.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION,

PAPERS ON MALASIAL DISPASES, VITAL STATISTICS AND SANITARY REPORM.

DETROIT, Nov. 14 .- At the session of the National Realth Association to-day a paper was read pre-pared by Dr. R. D. Webb, of Livingston, Ala., on "Changes in Typho-Malariai Fever in Samter County, Alabama, from 1833 to 1883." The scoretary then read short papers on malarial diseases by Dr. J. W. Penn, of Hamboldt, Tenn, and Dr. Thomas F. Wood, of Wilming-ton, N. C. A general discussion followed on the subject of malariat fevers. Impericet drainage and hot weather were considered two most fruitful sources of these dis-

afternoon session was occupied with the subject of The afternoon session was occurried with the anticet of "Virial Statistics," the report of the committee being read by the chairman, Dr. Filiah Harris, of the New York State Board of Health. Medical Director Albert L. Gibon, U. S. N., followed win a paper on "Virial Statistics as Sanitary Memiors," Papers by Professor A. R. Leeds, of Stevens Institute, of Hobalem, ou "Food Afmittersion," by Dr. R. S. Harris, of Pensacola, Fila, on "The Yellow Pever Epidemic of 1882," and by Professor C. J. Landy, of Detroit, on "School My giene," closed the afternoon session.

At the evening session maners were read on "Physical

thermoon session.

At the evening session papers were read on "Physical Training," by Processor J. Analison Watton, of Edizobern, K. J., on "Physical Cutture," by Processor D. A. F. Training, d'Conductique, Stass, and on the "Empire Domain of Lantary Science and the Useffer es of State House of Icalian Roseling the Franke Webure," by Dr. Jinnes E. Geeves, of Watering, West Va.

The Rev. Mr. Henn is preaching in Georgia.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN. OBSERVATIONS ON CAROLINE ISLAND.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE BY PROFESSOR HOLDEN AND DR. HASTINGS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] New-Haven, Nov. 14 .- At the opening of the second day's session of the National Academy of Sciences here to-day, the large lecture-room was crowded. The interest manifested was caused by the understanding that the proceedings were to begin with the reports of Professor E.S. Holden and Dr. Hastings on the solar eclipse of May 6, of this year, which was observed on Caroline Island. The attention of the United States Government had been brought to the expediency of sending an expedition to this almost entirely unknown locality by Charles H. Rockwell, of Tarrytown, a worldtraveller, who found that it would be practicable to take solar observations on Caroline Island, which was specially desirable, as the totality of cellpse was five minutes and twenty-five seconds. As Mr. Rockwell's efforts to form a private party for observation, through subscription, fell through, the United States Government intrusted the task to the National Academy of Sciences. Professor C. A. Young was appointed chairman, and the expedition was carried to a successful conclusion. For this reason, when Professor Marsh called the meeting to order and stated that the reports on the solar eclipse would be made, the first report was that of Professor Young. He simply stated that the expedicion was under the charge of Professor E. S. Holden, of the Washburn Observatory. Madison, Wis., who would make a general report on the whole expedition, giving credit to each member for his labors, and recounting his own special work-the attempt to rediscover the planet Volcan. Professor Holden then came forward smid a general

hum of expeciation, for he was in the home of his old Alma Mater, and many were present in order to do honor to one who had done honor to his college. He is a fair. resh-colored man of obviously great energy, manly in carriage, and frank in speech. He began by reciting what Courress had done pecuntarily, and what had been lone by the Academy of Sciences from the Watson Fund, and how the Government had placed the Hartford at the disposal of the Academy. The Arcerican party consisted of himself, Charles S. Hastings, Professor of Physics in the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore; Charles H. Rockwell, of Tarrytonn, N. Y.; E. D. Preston, Coast and leodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.; Winslow Upton, U. S. Signal Officer, and Ensign S. J. Brown, U. S. N., of the Naval Observatory at Washington. These, the original members of the party, were joined subsequently by four volunteers, others of the U.S. ship Hartford: Lieutenant E.F. Qualbrough, Passed Assistant-Surgeon W.S. Dixon, Midshipman W.S. Fletcher, and Midshipman J. G. Dock. At Assistant they were met by Doyle. At Aspinwall they were met by two gentlemen whom the British Government had requested permission to add to the American expe-dition, H. A. Laurance and C. Ray Woods of London. They were under instructions from the Royal Society of London, and were to make photographic observations of the eclipse. When they arrived at the island they found there the Freuch party under M. Janssen; for the French Government, while profiting by the idea of Mr. Rockwell, preferred to send a separate party on account of the com-parative nearness to the scene of operations of their setthements in Tabiti. Professor Holden said that the full report given to the Academy contained a brief history of Caroline Island, giving the statements concerning it thish had been made by navigators since its discovery in 1700, but its real history could be written on a visiting ard. It was a tlny cornlisland. It was owned by Mr. Arundel of England, from whom he expected to receive a etter containing some account of the burial-places and perhaps sacrificial places of the Polynesians, who seem to have visited it for both those purposes. The longitude had been well fixed by seven chronometers, whose action was admirable owing to the continuous temperature of the region. The latitude was fixed by Mr. Preston by four nights of stellar observation of sixteen pairs of stars. The meteorological observations were noteworthy. In two weeks, from April 25 to May 9, twenty showers were recorded; and on one occasion, the night of May 4, it rained comingously from midnight to 9:50 a. m., with a total fall of 4 inches. There were some fears that so much preparation, anxiety, expense and toil might go for little but they were groundless. The sky proved clear at first contact, cloudy at intervals till near totality, clear during totally except a slight haze in its first industes, cloudy a few minutes after third contact, and finally clear at fourth contact. The barometer was notably uniform, the ultrant movements being plainly marked; the maxima were at 9 a, m. and 9 p. m., the minima at 3 a. m. and 5 ye in. The indications of the thereconcter were constant. The daily range was a little more than 10°, the highest reading 80.3, the lowest 82. The relative hamalile ranged from 70 per cent at mid-day to 84 in early too ing, and at no time fell below 61. The island the in the With regards to the observations Professor Holden

spectroscope the relative lengths of the line 1,474 east and west of the sun. At second contact this line was 12 longitude east and 2 west. The length of 1,474 cast dismisshed, while 1,474 west increased. At mid-totality these were equal. Before the third contact the appear ness were reversed: 1,474 west was lower and brighter than 1,474 east. At the beginning of totality the lines to short. At mid-collipse the spectrum was delib erately examined. On a continuous spectrum, two lines only were seen: 1,474 bright, and the D line dark. C, E, b, F, were certainly wanting. Near the end of totality C, D₃ and F appeared again, very short. Mr. Upton's observations were: Five seconds after second contact four curved lines were seen-C, D₂. 1,474, F. A light cloud passed over the sun, and in the disappearance the spectrum showed a small line, of about one-third the height of the others, between 1,474 and F. One hundred seconds after second contact three coronal rings took the place of the lines; they were red, yellowish green, and green, and are supposed to be C, Ds and 1,474.
Two hundred seconds after second contact the red ring in brightness during sixty seconds. Two hundred and ninety seconds after second contact the four curved lines C, Ds. 1,174, F; appeared. The reversal of the bright lines at third contact was observed. The change was instantaneous or nearly so. The reversal of the Fraunhofer lines was not seen. The only bright line seen for the first 150 seconds was 1,474. A dark line was seen, which was probably D. Mr Rockwell, using a Butherford grating and a narrow allp, tangential to the limb, reported that 1,474 K was not en until a minute and a half-had-passed. It was followed 4' or 5' west of the Hub (wice; and it was seen mly on the western side of the moon. Two green in

were also seen, each brighter and broader than 1,474, but much shorter. Professor Holden then speke of his own observation which were contined to a search for the planet Voicen, reported to exist by Professors Swift and Waison, and predicated by Leverrier from motions of spois on the sun, too rapid in his opinion for actual spots, and confirmed by perturbations of the planet Mercury. His search continied during the whole of totality (5 minutes and 25 seconds) with a six-inch telescope with a power of 44 and field of 57° in declination. He saw every star on the map which he had previously published down to the sixth magnitude inclusive, except the stars of the thirty-sixth magnitude nearest to the sun, and he saw only these stars. One of the stars of the map was of the same magnitude as Waison's "Vulcan," This was a conspicuous object. No star hair so bright as this could possibly have escaped observation. He was therefore, confident that Vulcan did not exist within the limits swept over. He also determined the direction of the motion of the diffraction bands, before and after totality. This was an observation which he could not make successfully in Colorode in 1878, and which he believed and never been nade before.

President Marsh now called upon Dr. Hastings to give his report of his work with the spectroscope. It had been expected with considerable interest, as it was understood hat from the observations made on Caroline Island, Dr. Hastings had come to doubt the existence of a solar at mosphere. This has hitherto been relied upon to a con siderable extent for the explanation of solar phenomena Dr. Hastings, a young man, probably younger than Pro-fessor Holden, and also a graduate of Yale College, mounted the platform and read his paper with an analytic and pleasant voice. The first part consisted entirely of a ription of the dry work of the observatories. The for emphasized by corlons figures on the blackboard. the existing hypothesis, which was interesting, and power, and because it was the result of spectroscopic observations, under the most favorable circumstances posdide. Dr. Hastings thus summarized the accepted explanation of the san's ecrona: The son is serrounded by an almosphere of includes

ris, clicks of the substance which in the spectrum is done 1,174 K time, and of hydrogen, extending to a guit of not less than 600,000 rates above the photo-here, and productly, according to Stone, in a height of mere than double those figures. Mixed with this atmosthe sun, is a large quantity of solid or liquid material, depends on the action of the Council.

which is at such a temperature as to be self-luminous. It is this which yields the continuous spectrum free from dark lines. Resides these components of the envelope, there is present matter which reflects or diffuses light much as our own atmosphere does. To this is attributed the partial radial polarization of the corona. The streams and rifts in the corona indicate matter repelled in various quantities from the sun by forces which may be electrical. This neglects no one of the established features of the corona and has apparently contented most writers. It is essentially the explanation given by Professor Young in his work on the Sun, though he does not fall to note grave difficulties in the way of its complete acceptation. When, however, the theory is asked for a quantitative agreement with observation, it utterly breaks down. Some of the assumptions involved moreover area ocaccedingly improbable that the mind refuses to accept as even pluasible a hypothesis resting on them. Others equally as easential to the theory are absolutely negatived by observations. For, in the first place, the spectrum demonstrates that the gaseous pressure at the limit of the chromosphere is very small, probably far less than that of an inch of mercury. This supposition requires that the pressure of the assumed atmosphere from 600,000 to 1,200,000 miles deep shall be thus inconsiderable, not withstanding the fact that the force of gravity is more than twenty-seven times as great on the surface of the sun as at the surface of the earth. Though this consideration renders the assumption of a gaseous atmosphere highly improbable, there is a still stronger objection in the molion of comets. All optical ovidence of the existence of our own atmosphere cases at a height of about forty-five miles; still the density at more than twice that affitude is sufficient to offer a resistance to bodies moving with velocities averaging fourteen limes that of the earth in its orbit, such as to render them incandescent almost instantly. Now the illumin

atmosphere at even 60 miles above the earth's surface For the great comet of the hist year passed at a distance of 200,000 miles of the sun, and therefore deep within the assumed coronal atmosphere. This comet traversed the intercoronal space for several millions of miles with a velocity of 180 times that of the moth, not only without being stopped and precipitated upon the surface of the sun, but even without having been checked in the least. This was proved by the fact that the orbit derived from observations after periphilar massages was anothly the son, but even without having been checked in the least. This was proyed by the fact that the orbit derived from observations after perihelion passage was sonsibly the same as before that passage. Still more conclusive proof is offered by the comet of 1843, which passed still neater to the surface of the sun. It is true that its orbit before and after perhelion passage di not admit of such compartson as that of last year. But every law of probability forbids the assumption of a higher velocity before nearest approach to the sun than that due to a parabola. Surely no more decisive argument against the existence of an atmosphere extending as far as the perihelion distance of either comet could be imagined, but the assumption of an experience wholly independently of such considerations which would render it untenable. According to theory as well as observation, the upper limits of the gaseous envelopes of the san ought to be ordered according to these densities. The unterial which produces the 1.474 K line, and which may always be seen in the chromosphere spectrum, is according to this criterion as unmistatably denser than hydrogen as is magnesium vapor, or iron vapor; but if we accopt the cotonal spectrum as evidence of the existence of an atmosphere, we are, by exactly the sume principle, driven to the conclusion that the 1.474 K material is far less dense than hydrogen. The contradiction could not be more abrept and inexplicate. There are other argu-

mesphere, we are, by exactly the same principle, driven to the conclusion that the L474 K material is far less dense than hydrogen. The contradiction could not be more abright and inexplicable. There are other arguments of not inconsiderable weight which are opposed to the supposition of a coronal atmosphere.

First, the photographs indicate what may be styled a flat arrangement of the corona, as though the forces which produce its irregularities actually in a place at right angles to the line of vielon. That is to say, the rifts and streamers seem to have their origin at or near the limit of the sum and are often narrowly limited in whith Such a character might well exist if the corona were determined by the dosk of the sun, but would be inlighly improbable if if were distributed about the solar globe.

Secondly, we are compelled by this theory to assume most improbable changes in the hypothetical atmosphere. For example, the line 1,474 K was traced to a distance of 1,200,000 miles from the sun in 1874, while four years later if was so feetle as to have cluded all but two of the observers, notwithstanding that the conditions of vision were probably better then than ever before. If the line demonstrates also inconselvable changes in 18. In regard to the insite of which emits the white light, our statements must be a little less positive. That it is not of solid or liquid particles suspended in an atmosphere after the nature of our clouds is pretty evident from the incessary rarity of such an atmosphere. It is perhaps worth noting that whatever argument can be drawn from the independence, the supposition that a large quantity of meteoric matter is failing into the sun offers almest as great difficulties. We must conclude that it is failing meanly vertically downward in the immediate neighborhood of the sim, because the recessary orbital velocettes to detect this precipitation could not exist. in, because the necessary orbital vol.
this precipitation could not
atmosphere, even if we disr
in the way of accepting a theory or the material does not give the solar spectrum, it is neight because illuminated by the sun, but because it sent furnitions. Allusion has been made to the extrac-

nary arrangement of the streamers, as though confined to a plane at right singles to the line of vision. This was the conclusion of his criticism upon received explanations. He followed it up by an altempted explanation based upon the diffraction of light. To support this he armed himself with all the terrors of analytical and integral calculus, and integrated with a fluency which won for him the admiration of gray professors. He concluded his paper fifteen minutes after the expiration of the hour for adjournment, and the discussion upon it was postponed until the afternoon. In the afternoon Professor Young said that he had distoned to the paper of his young friend with intense interest. He soy that he had always thought and taught that the accepted hypothesis was far from perfect. The atmosphere of the sun was not an atmosphere in the same sense in which one speaks of the earth's atmosphere. The particles were comparatively independent of each and might be compared to a lot of balls thrown up into the air. Hence this would materially diminish the orce of the arguments drawn from the perfuellon pasage of the comets instanced by Dr. Hastings. But the experiments in polarization were more difficult to con-tend with. He would say that the theory of diffraction of the equations of Prescel were to him valuable and interesting. If not altogether true, the theory contained so much of truth that it must be treated with respect, and

could not possibly be ignored by any in pairer. Professor Rowland said that the observations of Dr. Hastings upon the equations of Fersuel introduced a new problem which demanded solution at the bands of mathematicisms. The theory of diffraction of light was to him an attractive one, and it seemed as if it might be predicated from what was known of the polarization of

light.
Professor Newcomb remarked that he would accept without question what Professor Rowland said with regard to the equations of Ferniel, and would not discuss it, though strange to bin. But he was not quite satisfied with the disk experiments with which Dr. Hastings had proved lifs theory of diffracted light, and his method of producing an artificial corons. Had be eliminated the action of illuminated atmospheric sinst! It seemed to him that this point had not been made

Br. Hastings showed that in order to save time he had Jr. Hastings showed that in order to save time Le had omitted from his paper the part which bore upon the question of Professor Newcouch. He then read at length the whole of the passage, which was completely satisfactory. Further remarks were made by Professors Wright and Langley, but it was obvious that the respectful and even admiring fone with which Professor Young had discussed the theory of his old pupil had produced an important effect upon the Academicans. The discussion accordingly tharged, and ceased after Dr. Hastings had replied to Dr. Wright.

portingly flagged, and consed after Dr. Hastings had replied to br. Wright.

Professor Marsh then called upon Professor Newcomb to read his paper on the use of the word "Light" in physics. It was an admirable exposition of the fact that light was really radiant heat, and that there was actually but one ray which wise really an energy. Instead of speaking of red rays, blue rays and white rays, men should never forget that these were one manifestation of force, which presented itself under different coints according to its energy. His paper was discussed by Professors Young and Langley, principally as to the methods possible of measuring wave lengths of energy from stars and other luminous bodies. Professor Langley thought this impossible, because the heat instruments or thermophies for the parpose of indicating the heat of light rays had never been affected in the least. Professor Langley declared that not all the rays of all the stars combined could affect the most delicate instruments used for measuring waves of locat.

the mest delicate instruments used for measuring waves of heat.

The afternoon seasion was late in consequence of a previous business session to which the public were not admitted. Professor Barker told The Thint SK reporter that the subject under consideration was the report of the Committee upon Girosse. As this was a commission intrusted to the Academy of Sciences by the Government, the consider fell a delicacy in making public conclusions which were due to the Government first. Additional papers were "On the stratified drift or terrare formation of the New-Haven region, including its kettle holes and described river channels," by J. D. Dana; a "Preliminary notice of phospho-vanadates, arsemo-vanadates and antimonio-vanadates," by Wolcott Gibbs; "On the probable existence of new neids of phosphorus," by Wolcott Gibbs; "On the America," by J. S. Newberry; "Marriage mentations in Tribal Society," by Newberry; "Marriage mentations in Tribal Society," by Newberry; "Marriage institutions in Tribal Society," J. W. Powell; "Atmospheric absorption," by S. P. La

THE NEW TIME STANDARD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 14.-The city authereties have resolved to conform the local time to the railroad time standard at boos on Sunday next.

CHEGAGO, Nov. 14.—The leading less ders of this city baye followed the lead of the railroads, and will adopt a

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

AN EMPTY CHAMBER.

APROPOS OF SOME RECENT RESOLUTIONS ABOUT STOCK-WATERING.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The New-York Chamber of Commerce does not seem to have retained the interest or attention of substantial or conservative business men to any great extent. In its better days, when the Chamber had large influence, because solid and intelligent men habitually met there to discuss matters of practical interest to the commerce of the city, there would have been an indignant protest from many of the worthiest merchants, had an attempt been made to use the Chamber as an instrument to break down the values of properties and to create financial dis trust. The resolutions adopted at the last meeting, about watering of stocks, capitalization of earnings and Governmental supervision and control of corporations, were calculated to give satisfaction to the reckers of railroads, who seek gain by destroying the value of property owned by others. These resolutions would have been in place, also, in a Granger meeting of 1871, before even the farmers of the Far West had learned that Communism in egislation did not pay. That such resolutions should be adopted by a commercial body in New-York, however, only proves that solid and conservative business men do not now take as much interst as they once did in the action of that body.

The first resolution of this series affirms that stock-watering should be made a misdemeanor by law. But the truth is that no human being has been or can be injured by any mere agreement of the stockholders of a corporation to have their property represented by 200, or 500, or 1,000 certificates of stock in place of 100 previously issued. The propcrty is not changed. The public is not cheated by a change in the number of certificates representing it. The owners are not thereby enabled to charge one cent more for any service than they had previously charged. It is not thereby made possible for them to take one cent more from the peckets of the people for take one cent more from the pockets of the people for the payment of dividends, or to pay one cent more in dividends, or to borrow one cent more. Men who have sense enough to deal in securities at all, otherwise than by telling untruths about the property of others, know that the stock, be it large or small, only represents a certain definite property and earning power, and try to know what that earning power is before they buy. Every solid and conservative business man in New-York understands this. But the gamblers who make a living by understanding public confidence and the "anti-monopothis, But the gamblers who make a living by under-mining public confidence and the "anti-monopo-lists" whose sorrow is that they have not been able to extort from railroads favors not granted to others in the same business, play upon public ignorance by pretending that somebody is wronged or robbed when Jones and Smith agree among themselves to be owners of a property divided into twenty parts instead of owners of the same property divided into two parts.

we parts.
Where false representations have been made, it is Where false representations have been made, it is right for a body of business men to denorance them. Where the conduct of a corporation has been hostile to the public interest, it is right to point out the fact. The call for more frequent and full information as to the status and doings of corporations is also just. But when men propose to put corporations under "Governmental supervision and control," they are merely pandering to figurant prejudices in order to break down public confidence in the value of corporate properties. What would any great railroad be worth, if made the prize for politicians to fight over at the polls or in the Legislature? AN OLD MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER. New-York, Nov. 5, 1883.

POST OFFICE FACILITIES.

MORE STATIONS AND LONGER HOURS.

To he Editor of The Tribune, Sir: I am glad to see public attention called brough your columns to the need of better post-office scilities for New York, notably to the matter of the paneity of stations and the niggardliness of the money order arrangements at the sub-stations. I had reason two or three weeks ago to feel especially aggrieved by the latter. Desiring to make by the Saturday's steamer a small remittance, and it being to late to send to my bankers for a draft, I drave to Station G. I placed myself at the wicket at precisely \$145 p. m. There were two pursons ahead of me, apparently mother and daughter, whom I heard say they wished for a receipt I waited my turn, and as it didn't seem to come, I stated to the orderal that I desired an order, the blank or wideh I had already alled, and was told that it was at 4 p. m. (that hour baying arrived by this time). I stated that I had been waiting lifteen minutes, and the reply was that it combin't be helped, and down went the wicket. There had by this time accumulated behind the a string of five persons, who could not get attended I asked a clerk if I could see the superintendent, as

official was to biame, but the money order department should be oven all the time that the station is. It is so, at least, in Paris; I do not know about London. I was not aware before that money orders were restricted to certain hours. As it was, I sent the next day to station P, and my remittance went by the next Thestay's mail.

As I reade in the neighborhood of Ferry-first-st, and Pittheye, the nearest stations to me are in Broadway near Pitty-first-st, and on Third-ave, near Twenty-eighth-st, and I cannot mail a book or anything bulky, or obtain stamps in the quantities I require, without scaling to one of them.

If, instead of clamoring, as some papers are, about reducing the city postage to a penny, they should use their eloquence in demanding were stations and money order facilities, they would be working for a better parross. I have no doubt, however, that our Postmaster does all that he can do.

Now York, Now 2, 1882

it he can do. Note-York, Nov. 9, 1883.

IMPOSING UPON DRUGGISTS.

To the Editor of the Tribune. Str: I was much pleased to notice in last Sunday's Taine is the remarks of "W. P." on our post office facilities. No one but a druggist can appreciate the amount of actual time consumed in waiting daily on from 50 to 100 postage-stamp customers. Being a druggle myself, I know that, at least at my store, located as it is 11 blocks from the nearest station one way and 12 blocks the other way, demands (seldom stamps are asked for as an accommodation) are made on myself or help as often as above stated, and by persons who will ask for nothing else. Aside from the necessary outlay in each, and the time consumed in sending to the station to get stamps, selling them, wrapping them in paper or pasting them to do), and making change, it is the cause of endless at noyance, especially at times when only one attendant is in the store, and he, perhaps, busy compounding a prescription for which a customer is waiting.

That postage stamps should be kept for sale by druggists is by the public in general looked upon as being a natural as that we should keep Rochelle salts, and thexthink we should be glad to sell either at all hours of day

think we should be glad to sell either at all hours of day or night, Sundays heladed. I also feel certain that druggista besides myself can testify to having been called out for postage stamps after closing, as well as in the early hours of morning. Not wishing to cause displeasure or loss of customer, we are in a great measure actually compelled to sell stamps, and, no matter how much it goes against us to do so, with a pleasant face.

When the rate of postage was reduced, I thought to myself how much wiser and almost of more service to the public would it be instead to open more stations; or if the druggists must do part of the work, why not pay them for it by allowing a small commission, at least, to some in the most remote localities from station.

Yeu-York, Oct. 30, 1883.

ANYTHING TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC." To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your suggestion of waiting "to see where the last reduction (of postage) lands us" is most practicable. Will you allow an experience of twenty years in dealing in postage stamps—with and without profit—to recommend the future use of unexpended bal ances in establishing many more stations or supplementary post-offices in the large cities, particulary in New-York I Or else, let the Department return to the more generous practice of allowing commissions to dealers, as in the old days. Anything to secommodate the people; for the establishment of accessible places at which to obtain stamps would improve the rovenue of the Postoffice Department.

New-York, Oct. 30, 1883.

R. W. Tunker. ices in establishing many more stations or supplemen-

THE EXECUTION OF ANDRE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: Much has been written lately concerning Major André, and the following may not be uninteresting: The father of the writer commanded a company in " Cor gress Own" regiment of light infantry, which was detailed to lead André to execution. He walked alongside of the prisoner, a general officer of the American Army walking on the other side. It is well known that immediately be fore his death André urgently requested General Washington that he might die the death of a soldier and b ington that he might die the death of a somer and see shot. Stern duty to the country forbade this; but Washington thought it best, and most humane, not to reply.

As they proceeded to the place of execution the gallows was not in sight until a corner was turned, when it came full in view. My father stated to me that on seeing it Andre's face blumched for a moment, but at once regaining his self-possession he remarked: "Gentlemen, I did not expect this," and displayed no more emotion till he died, Manchester, N. J., Nov. 1, 1893.

W. T.

from mistaking the phrase "all-bolled" for "oll-bolled" "All-bolled" means that, before weaving, warp and went are both bolled in suds to cleanse them from all impurities.

New-York, Oct. 29, 1883.

THE JAPANESE PERSIMMON. To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Apropos of the Japanese Persimmon

noticed in The TRIBUNE of to day, allow me to say that I fruited it in 1874 from plants sent to me from Japan by my brother some eighteen years ago. A wood-cut of the fruit, of the tree which produced it, and a deseription of both were published in The American Agri-culturist of that year. I had a number of the trees in several varieties, and some of them were distributed among a few of our pomologists, one of them to Admiral Ammen, of Washington, who, I believe, also fruited it. Growing luxuriantly with me, for several years hopes were entertained that it would prove to be perfeetly hardy, but unfortunately the severe winter of 1874-75 proved that it was not so in this latitude, and I think it has also proved unreliable at Washington-Further south it is hardy, but it is doubtful whether it can be relied on north of Wilmington, N. C. The climate of this place is very similar to that of the sec climate of this place is very similar to that of the section of Japan from whence the persimmon comes. The camella is hardy at Wilmington, and grows freely as an outdoor hardy tree in the same provinces in Japan as the persimmon does. Hence it is reasonable to suppose that the latter will be equally as hardy as the camella. The climate of the southern part of Japan is subtropical; that of the middle part is similar to that of the northern part has a climate similar to our own. Most of the hardy Japanese plants we cultivate in our gardens come from the northern part, but it does not follow, as many suppose, that plants from the other two sections must necessarily be hardy also. Yours respectfully, New York, Get. 19, 1883.

[The Japanese persimmon is cultivated in Southern

[The Japanese persimmon is cultivated in Southern California with entire success, though no very active market has yet been found there for the fruit,-Ed-]

SMOKING IN PUBLIC.

ABUSES ON THE ELEVATED ROADS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have read with much gratification the uments in The SUNDAY TRIBUNE upon the practice of smokers indulging their habit in public conveyances and in the waiting-rooms of ferries, etc., and referring to the failure of the officials to enforce the order prohibiting it, even when stated in the most positive form. General Manager Hain's order, prohibiting not only smoking, but the carrying of lighted cigars, upon the platforms and nto the cars on the elevated railroads, is admirable in its direction, but, like many good laws, it falls in the execution. His conductors, guards and gatemen give not the slightest attention to enforcing it. I went, on Sunday last, with two ladies, on the Third Avenue line, and while awaiting the arrival of the train on the City Hall branch, wo gentlemen (!) boldly lighted their eigars on the platorm, and when the train arrived two persons carried lighted cigars into Car No. 250, while on arrival at the lity Hall station there were five men smoking as the went from the ears to the stairs, and a sixth lighted his

City Hall station there were wear from the ears to the stairs, and a sixth lighted his clear at the top of the stairs.

It should, as THE TRIBUNE surgests, be made a misdemeanor to smoke, to earry lighted cigars, or to light them where signs are posted up prohibiting such acts. But much might be done under existing haw. The non-smokers are midoubtedly as THE TRIBUNE says, largely in the majority. To most of them tobacco smoke is offensive; to many it is actually poissonous. Persons paying for transportation upon public conveyances are entitled to be carried without being subjected to offensive or poisonous influences which are clearly under control of the carried. A few presecutions for damages, and consequent recoveries, would materially reduce the anneyance. What say you to an anti-smoking society to enforce the rights of non-smokers in public conveyances, stations, waiting-rooms, etc.! I have ready to join and contribute both time and money.

Nos-Smoker.

TIME FOR PLAIN WORDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Please accept my sincere thanks for the admirable article regarding the needs of restraining laws for smoking. The smoker of the period seems devoid of all regard for person or place, and the non-smoker apparently has no recognition in his selfish raind. It is quite time for plain words.

Cuzenavia, N. E., Nov. S, 1893.

**A. B. C.

ATTEMPTED REFORM ON THE BRIDGE RAILROAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Since THE TRIBUNE'S admirable editorial on Sunday about smoking in public places. I nofice that the Pridge authorities have placed eards in their cars, prohibiting smoking or the carrying of lighted clears or character in the cars.

Reformers.

Reformers.

THE DESECRATION OF MAGARA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In the Niagara Falls Gazette of Oct. 1 there was a complacent notice of what was expected to be a grand barbeene, a huge ox-roast and lager beer junk of inProspect Park, close to the Falls, on Sunday, Sept. 30 But nature revolted against the hideous scheme, and the rain and cold made the crowd less than had been expected. The elements were not in harmony with the plan of the lightly refined and moral humans who proposed to set up their bloody altar on the brink of Miagara, posed to set up their mosely man on the strike of Stagaca, and on the Lord's day, to sertifice upon it a brute who differed from them in the fact that he stood on four less instead of two, and had never heard of a Son-day school or a newspaper. Can it be matter of surprise that this grand locality has

can it be matter of surprise that this grand locality has a name made as unsavory by the acts of mun as it is has been made sublime by the hand of Godd Will not the entire press of the State Join is the effort to arouse the righteous magnation of Christian people against the continued beservation of Nagara, and to compel the Legislature to consummate the International Park project if if this falls, the case is hopeless, and no help can be looked for from the faceble local authorities, and judging from such numbers as I have seen, from the still feebler local press.

Eughvo, Oct. 23, 1883.

Inoquots.

AN EMBEZZLING CASHIER CONVICTED.

Washington, Nov. 14.-In the case of B. F. Bigelow, a former cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, of this city, on trial for embergling the funds of the bank, the jury to-day came into court and stated that they could not agree upon a verdict. The Judge refused to discharge them and they again went out, and after an hour's deliberation returned a verdict of guilty.

THE HAYTIAN WAR VESSEL PAID FOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.-A cable dispatch was received to-day by the owners of the steamer Ethel, which was converted into a war vessel for the Haytian evernment and renamed the Dessalinnes, stating that the entire sum duo on the vessel, amounting to 8150,287 45, had been paid by the Government of Hayti

CONFLICTING ADVICES FROM HAYTI. According to private correspondence received

y merchants in this city from Hayti by the stea Antilias on Monday, General Bazelais, commander of the rebel forces, had recruited an army of thousands, and it was expected that before long President Salomon would be forced to abdicate or would be overthrown. The same advices report that Jacmel, Miragoane and Cape Haytien had suffered from the Miragoane and Cape Haytien had suffered from the depredations of both sides, and that the Government was making strong overtures to be annexed to France.

The Haytien Minister, who received official advices from his Government by the same steamer, pronounced these statements untrue in every particular. He said that there had been no troubles at Cape Haytien, so far as he knew, and that Bazelats and his forces, which were actually less than 1,000 men, were hemmed in at Miragoane and could not possibly escape from there. If Bazelats attempted a sortic he would certainly be killed. As for overtures being made to become annexed to France, he said that such a thought was too absurd to demand a moment's actention.

WERE THE NAMES USED WITH AUTHORITY?

During the late political canvass, a circular which purported to be signed by Sumuel J. Tilden and other prominent Democrats, advocating the re-election of Alderman O'Nell, was sent to the electors of the IIId Assembly District. Mr. Tilden has since authorized the statement that he signed no such circular. Alderman statement that he signed no such circular. American O'Nell was asked yesterday what explanation he could give of the matter. He replied that he knew nothing of the circular until the day after the election. The campaign committee may have got it up, but if it did, the names were certainly used by authority. Of one thing he felt certain—that Mr. Tilden voted for him. Daniel o'Reilley, the Water Purveyor in the Department of Public Works, declared that he knew nothing of the circular.

DAMAGES FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

John H. Percy, a lawyer nearly eighty years of age, who was indicted some months age for barratry and who has been in court as a litigant many times, re ently brought a suit against Edward Tooker, for liciously prosecuting him and causing his arrest and im-prisonment in Ludlow Street Jall. The defendant did not appear when the case was called yesterday, and a Kings County Sheriff's jury assessed the damages at

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE CONVICTED.

Justice of the Peace William H. Noe, of Bayonne, N. J., was tried in the Court of Sessions at Jersey City yesterday afternoon for sending John Haley to jail, when Haley was only the defendant in a civil suit. The lury promptly convicted him. This is the third justice of the peace convicted at this term of the Hudson County Court.

"ALL-BOILED" AND "OIL-BOILED" SILKS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The old notion that silks are boiled in 100 referred to in yesterday's Thiscure, arises probably

Clara Louise Kellogg has been singing "Home, Sweet Home," to the convicts in the Anbara, N. "Home, Sweet Home," to the convicts in the Anbara, N. "Home, Sweet Home," to the convicts in the Anbara, N. "Home, Sweet Home," to the convicts in the Anbara, N. "Home, Sweet Home," to the convicts in the Anbara, N. "Home, Sweet Home, "to the cake away from its recent possessor, the organist in a course who played "I am a Phrate King" while the descent was taking up a collection.—[Boston Post